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clusive. While the prices quoted are for Germany alone the value of the study is not by any means confined to students of economics in that country.

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*Soziologie: Untersuchungen über die Formen der Gesellschaft.*

Von GEORG SIMMEL. Duncker and Humblot. Leipzig, 1908. Pp. 782.

This is one of the books with which every professional student of sociology must make himself familiar. To be sure Professor Simmel restricts the content of the term "sociology" to a limit which no other first-rate sociologist in Europe, with the possible exception of Professor Toennies, accepts, and no one in this country, so far as I am aware, is inclined to adopt his proposed usage. To Simmel sociology is merely the analysis of the forms of human groupings; it is a sort of social morphology, or crystallography. It is thus a mere fragment of the sociology which Americans have in mind when they use the term. This difference of terminology of course implies restrictions in method to which few sociologists are prepared to conform. On the other hand, even if we reject Simmel's conception of the proper scope of sociology, there can be no question that the relations which he treats are of cardinal importance for the interpretation of the social process. It is also true that Professor Simmel is without a rival in the special division of analysis represented in the present work.

The principal topics treated in this book are (1) the problem of sociology, i. e., an account of the author's point of view with reference to the scope of the subject; (2) the quantitative determination of the group; (3) superiority and subordination; (4) conflict; (5) secrecy and secret societies; (6) the intersection of social circles; (7) the pauper; (8) the self-maintenance of the group; (9) space and the spatial institutions of society; (10) the expansion of the group and the development of the individuality.

As the author states in a note to the Table of Contents, each of these chapters is a sort of focus around which numerous discussions are organized which would not be suggested by the chapter titles. Readers of this *Journal* have already seen forestudies for portions of several of the chapters, especially the second, third, fifth, and eighth.

It would be impossible with the ordinary limits of a review to characterize the work as a whole more precisely. It is not extravagant to predict that it will mark a distinct stage in the evolution of sociology. Its type of analysis must be adopted into our procedure. As indicated above, this judgment is quite independent of the question whether there is much or little to be said for Simmel's attempt to confine the application of the title "Sociology" to the particular sort of analysis of which he was the first to show the importance.

ALBION W. SMALL

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*New Worlds for Old.* By H. G. WELLS. New York: Macmillan, 1908. Pp. 333. \$1.50.

One socialist does not make socialism any more than one swallow makes a summer. If all socialists had the broadmindedness and the vision of Mr. Wells, much that characterized historical socialism would never have been. He sees clearly that socialism is conditioned by a growth of intelligence and social conscience much beyond the present stage of development. He rejoices in every enlargement of governmental function because he believes, not only that in that way socialism will be brought nearer, but also that the present evil conditions will be ended. He is sane also in his appreciation of the benefits, historically considered, of the present stage of civilization as contrasted with that of the past. It is the best in many respects which has ever been. The present régime is a necessary, though transitory, step to a better, viz., socialism. Private property is not theft to him, as it was to Proudhon; the family does not need to be abolished—only mended; competition is not to be destroyed—simply limited in its scope to fame, service, position, authority, leisure, love, and honor (p. 107). Thus far Mr. Wells, the student of history and the man of compromise.

In spite of all this, connecting so naturally with the present state of things, there constantly appears a spirit of protest against the present system. This appears in two aspects: (1) hot revolt against the injustices of our present system, against the evils incident to our social organization, evils bewailed as earnestly by the most earnest advocates of the system as by its enemies; (2) against the very foundations of the system.

If brilliant indictment of the evils attending the present régime were sufficient ground for condemning it, certainly we all should